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(54) NEW OXETANOCIN DERIVATIVE, ITS SALT AND ANTIVIRAL AGENT

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To obtain the subject new compound useful as an antiAIDS viral agent having low toxicity and long duration of effects.

CONSTITUTION: A compound expressed by formula I {R1 is H, CH2R or COR [R is H, (substituted)1-23C alkyl, aryl or pyridyl]; R2 and R3 are H or COR, except that all the R1 to R3 are H}. This compound expressed by formula I is obtained by passing a compound expressed by formula II as a raw material through a compound expressed by formula III (Y is protecting group).

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Formula A [Formula 1]

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
NHR_1 \\
N \\
N \\
N \\
N
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
N \\
N \\
N \\
OR_3
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
(A) \\
\end{array}$$

(R1 shows H and CH2 R or COR among a formula, R2 and R3 show H or COR independently, respectively, and R shows the alkyl group of carbon numbers 1-23 which may have H and a substituent independently, respectively, an aryl group, or a pyridyl radical.) However, R1, R2, and R3 Except for the case where each shows H. The compound expressed and its salt permitted pharmacologically.

[Claim 2] Formula 1 [Formula 2]

(-- R shows among a formula the alkyl group of carbon numbers 1-23 which may have H and a substituent, an aryl group, or a pyridyl radical.) -- the compound expressed and its salt permitted pharmacologically. [Claim 3] Formula 2 [Formula 3]

(-- R shows among a formula the alkyl group of carbon numbers 1-23 which may have H and a substituent, an aryl group, or a pyridyl radical.) -- the compound expressed and its salt permitted pharmacologically. [Claim 4] Formula 3 [Formula 4]

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(-- R shows among a formula the alkyl group of carbon numbers 1-23 which may have H and a substituent independently, respectively, an aryl group, or a pyridyl radical.) -- the compound expressed and its salt permitted pharmacologically.

[Claim 5] Formula 4 [Formula 5]

(-- R shows among a formula the alkyl group of carbon numbers 1-23 which may have H and a substituent, an aryl group, or a pyridyl radical.) -- the compound expressed and its salt permitted pharmacologically. [Claim 6] The anti-virus agent which makes an active principle a compound or its salt permitted pharmacologically according to claim 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the new molecular entity which has an antiviral action, and its application.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Although it is solved that acquired immune deficiency syndrome (henceforth an acquired immunode-ficiency syndrome) is a disease by the man immune disorder virus (henceforth an AIDS virus) and azidothymidine is used for the therapy, a dose is restricted for the side effect and sufficient curative effect is not acquired. Moreover, there are many counts of administration of a day and the burden to a patient is large.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Development of the new long anti-AIDS virus agent of the persistence time of effectiveness is desired by low toxicity.

[0004]

[Means for Solving the Problem] Then, the compound of specific structure and its salt permitted pharmacologically have antiviral actions, such as an anti-AIDS virus operation, and found out becoming an effective anti-AIDS virus agent especially, and artificers completed this invention, as a result of examining many things. That is, this invention is (1) type A [0005].

[0006] (R1 may show H and CH2 R or COR among a formula, R2 and R3 may show H or COR independently, respectively, and R may have H and a substituent independently, respectively.) The alkyl group, aryl group, or pyridyl radical of carbon numbers 1-23 is shown. However, R1, R2, and R3 Except for the case where each shows H. The compound expressed and its salt permitted pharmacologically, (2) type 1 [0007]

[Formula 7]

[0008] (-- R shows among a formula the alkyl group of carbon numbers 1-23 which may have H and a substituent, an aryl group, or a pyridyl radical.) -- the compound expressed and its salt permitted pharmacologically, and (3) type 2 [0009]

[0010] (-- R shows among a formula the alkyl group of carbon numbers 1-23 which may have H and a substituent, an aryl group, or a pyridyl radical.) -- the compound expressed and its salt permitted pharmacologically, and (4) type 3 [0011]

[0012] (-- R shows among a formula the alkyl group of carbon numbers 1-23 which may have H and a substituent independently, respectively, an aryl group, or a pyridyl radical.) -- the compound expressed and its salt permitted pharmacologically, and (5) type 4 [0013] [Formula 10]

[0014] (-- R shows among a formula the alkyl group of carbon numbers 1-23 which may have H and a substituent, an aryl group, or a pyridyl radical.) -- the compound expressed and its salt permitted pharmacologically, and [0015] (6) It is related with the anti-virus agent which makes an active principle the compound of the above-mentioned formula A, 1, 2 and 3, or 4, or its salt permitted pharmacologically. [0016] the compound A expressed with Formula A -- the structure -- responding -- the following approaches -- or it can manufacture according to the following approaches. The compound 1 expressed with a formula 1 is compoundable through the reaction path shown below by using the well-known compound 5 (referring to JP,3-173896,A) as a raw material. [0017]

OY

(7)

[0018] (R has the same semantics as the above among a formula, and Y shows a protective group.)
[0019] That is, a protective group Y is introduced into two hydroxyl groups of a compound 5, and a compound 6 is obtained. the low-grade alkyl carbonyl group (as a substituent -- a halogen atom --) which may have the formyl or a substituent as a protective group Y low-grade alkoxy ** phenoxy etc. is mentioned. For example, acetyl, chloro acetyl, trichloroacetyl, methoxy acetyl, Acyl groups [, such as benzoyl], such as pivaloyl, phenoxy acetyl, and trityl oxy-acetyl, the low-grade alkyl group (for example, unsubstituted low-grade alkyls, such as t-butyl, --) which may have a substituent Permutation low-grade alkyls, such as permutations, such as low-grade alkoxy trityl, such as trityl or mono-methoxytrityl,

OH

(1)

dimethoxytrityl, and trimethoxy trityl, or an unsubstituted trityl radical, Furthermore, the silyl radicals (for example, trimethylsilyl, t-butyldimethylsilyl, or t-butylphenylsilyl radical etc.) which have various substituents mention, and it is ****. Although installation of the above-mentioned protective group can be performed by the well-known approach, it is desirable to choose the protective group which can be efficiently removed in the phase of deprotection.

[0020] Next, a compound 6 is acylated and a compound 7 is obtained. They are R=CH3, such as an acid anhydride which can perform acylation with a conventional method, for example, corresponds under existence of a pyridine, 4-dimethylaminopyridine, triethylamine, etc., respectively. A case can be acylated by using an acetic anhydride.

[0021] Finally, the protective group Y of a compound 7 is removed and a compound 1 is obtained. It can carry out for example, among a tetrahydrofuran using n-tetrabutylammonium fluoride at the time of the silyl radical on which removal of a protective group Y can be performed with a conventional method, for example, a protective group Y has various substituents.

[0022] The compound 2 expressed with a formula 2 is compoundable through the reaction path shown below by using the well-known compound 8 (referring to JP,3-173896,A) as a raw material. [0023]

[Formula 12]

$$NH_2$$
 NH_2
 NH_2

[0024] (R has the same semantics as the above among a formula, and SMDBT shows t-butyldimethylsilyl radical.)

[0025] That is, a compound 8 is acylated and a compound 9 is obtained. They are R=CH3, such as an acid anhydride which can perform acylation with a conventional method, for example, corresponds under existence of a pyridine, 4-dimethylaminopyridine, triethylamine, etc., respectively. A case can be acylated by using an acetic anhydride.

[0026] Finally, among a tetrahydrofuran, n-tetrabutylammonium fluoride is used, the protective group of a compound 9 is removed, and a compound 2 is obtained.

[0027] The compound 3 expressed with a formula 3 is compoundable through the reaction path shown below by using the well-known compound 5 (referring to JP,3-173896,A) as a raw material. [0028]

[0029] (R has the same semantics as the above among a formula.)

[0030] That is, a compound 5 is acylated and a compound 3 is obtained. They are R=CH3, such as an acid anhydride which can perform acylation with a conventional method, for example, corresponds under existence of a pyridine, 4-dimethylaminopyridine, triethylamine, etc., respectively. A case can be acylated

by using an acetic anhydride.

[0031] The compound 4 expressed with a formula 4 is compoundable through the reaction path shown below by using as a raw material the compound 7 described above.

[0033] (R has the same semantics as the above among a formula, and Y shows a protective group.) [0034] That is, a compound 7 is returned and a compound 10 is obtained. It can return by being able to perform reduction with a conventional method, for example, using a lithium aluminum hydride among a tetrahydrofuran.

[0035] Finally, the protective group Y of a compound 10 is removed and a compound 4 is obtained. It can carry out for example, among a tetrahydrofuran using n-tetrabutylammonium fluoride at the time of the silyl radical on which removal of a protective group Y can be performed with a conventional method, for example, a protective group Y has various substituents.

[0036] If a typical thing is mentioned if it considers as an alkyl group in this invention for example, alkyl groups, such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl, DESHIRU, undecyl, dodecyl, tetradecyl, pentadecyl, heptadecyl, octadecyl, and ray KOSHIRU, will be raised. These alkyl groups may branch also with the straight chain, and may contain substituents, such as a halogen, depending on the case. Moreover, phenyl, methoxypheny, etc. will be mentioned, if a typical thing is mentioned if it considers as an aryl group for example. Depending on the case, substituents, such as a halogen, may be included further. Also about a pyridyl radical, substituents, such as a halogen, may also be included depending on the case.

[0037] Moreover, each compound of this invention can make an acid and a salt able to form, can be made into the salt by which permission on pharmacology (pharmacologically) is carried out, and if it is an acid permitted on well-known pharmacology as an acid for forming a salt, any will be sufficient as it, for example, it will be mentioned as an acid with desirable hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, etc. With a conventional method, a salt can be obtained by mixing the compound and acid of this invention. [0038] Thus, like a postscript, the compound (the salt is also included below) of obtained this invention has antiviral actions, such as a remarkable anti-AIDS virus operation, and is very useful as an anti-AIDS virus agent. Pharmaceutical-preparation-izing in the case of using it as an anti-AIDS virus agent and a medication method can use well-known various approaches conventionally. That is, as a medication method, injection, taking orally, rectum administration, etc. are possible. As formulation, gestalten, such as a notes agent, powders, a granule, a tablet, and suppositories, can be taken.

[0039] Unless it has a bad influence on the compound of this invention in the case of pharmaceutical-preparation-izing, the various adjuvants used for physic, i.e., support and other assistants, for example, a stabilizer, antiseptics, an aponia-ized agent, an emulsifier, etc. may be used if needed.

[0040] In pharmaceutical preparation, the content of the compound of this invention can be broadly changed according to formulation etc., and, generally 0.1 - 70% (weight) content and the remainder consist the compound of this invention of the support usually used for physic, and other adjuvants preferably 0.01 to 100% (weight).

[0041] Although the dose of the compound of this invention changes with symptoms etc., it is about 0.01-800mg per one adult day. It is desirable to stop a dosage, when you need pitching in successive games. [0042] Moreover, the compound of this invention is usually used in the form of the salt permitted for physic in the case of the pharmaceutical-preparation-izing.

[0043] The compound of this invention was low toxicity, and even if it medicated mouse intraperitoneal once with the dose of 800mg/kg, toxic indication was not seen at all.

[0044]

[Function] Next, the example of a trial explains concretely the anti-AIDS virus activity of this invention compound, and cytotoxicity.

[0045] It is MT-4 cell 1x105 to an example of trial 1.24 hole tray. 0.5ml of cell sap prepared to an individual/ml is put in. 50micro of solutions I containing each constant rate of the compound of this invention compounded in the further after-mentioned example is added. AIDS virus 103-104 after cultivating in 37-degreeC and 5% (V/V) carbon-dioxide-gas incubator for 2 hours After having added the infective unit, carrying out the smear of some culture medium to the slide glass after culture for four days and carrying out acetone immobilization, the manifestation of a virus antigen was seen with the indirect fluorescent antibody technique. In addition, anti-Homo sapiens IgG who made an acquired immunode-ficiency syndrome patient's blood serum the primary antibody of an indirect fluorescent antibody technique, and made the label of FITC to the second antibody was used.

[0046] the rate of the infection from the ratio of the infected cell at the time of drugs addition and additive-free, and an uninfected cell -- computing -- drugs concentration and an infection rate -- a piece -- a logarithm -- it plotted in the graph and asked for infection inhibition concentration (EC50) 50%. The result was shown in Table 1.

[0047]

	表1		
化合物	E C 50 (μ g/m 1)	化合物	EC50 (μg/ml)
1 e	0.40	2 d	0.19
1 f	0.30	2 e	0.24
1 g	0.77	2 f	0.14
1 h	0.77	2 g	0.211
1 i	0.30	2 h	0.55
1 j	0.20	2 i	0.43
1 k	0.10	2 ј	0.33
1 1	0.23		
1 m	0.23		

[0048] Moreover, as for cytotoxicity, neither compound (1d) - (1m) nor - (2j) was accepted even ml in 100microg /. The compound of this invention controls the manifestation of an AIDS virus antigen remarkably by low concentration extremely, and is useful as an AIDS drug newer than cytotoxicity is also very weak so that clearly from the above-mentioned example of a trial. [0049]

[Example] Although an example is given to below and this invention is concretely explained to it, this invention is not limited to these.

[0050] Compound (5)1g (4mmol), imidazole 1g (14.7mmol), and 1.35g (9mmol) of t-buthyldimethyl silyl chloride were dissolved in synthetic dimethylformamide 40ml of synthetic example 1 compound (6), and it agitated at the room temperature overnight. After concentration, silica gel TLC (chloroform: expansion solvent; methanol = 50:1) refined, and compound (6)1.08g was obtained. The physicochemical quality of a compound (6) was as follows.

1 H-NMR (CDCl3, Ppm) Delta= 9.09 (S, 1H), 6.77 (D, 1H, J= 5.6Hz), 4.85 (D, 1H, J= 6.4Hz), 4.1-3.7 (M, 4H), 3.6 (M, 1H), 0.95-0.80 (M, 18H), 0.35-0.20 (M, 12H) MS(FAB)m/z=481(M++1)

[0051] Composition of synthetic example 2 compound (7a) (R=H)

1.8ml (19.3mmol) of acetic anhydrides and 0.4ml (9.5mmol) of 99% formic acid were made to lower to a room temperature after agitating for 2 hours, 50-degreeC and. Next, in addition to the thing which made 20ml of carbon tetrachlorides suspend compound (6)463mg (0.96mmol), this solution was agitated at the room temperature in 0-degreeC overnight. After reaction termination, after diluting with 100ml of ethyl acetate, a saturation sodium-hydrogencarbonate solution and water washed. After desiccation and

concentration, it refined by silica gel column chromatography - (chloroform: expansion solvent; methanol = 100:1->50:1), and 403mg (7a) of compounds was obtained. The physicochemical quality of a compound (7a) was as follows.

UV lambdamax(MeOH)260nm1 H-NMR delta= 10.13 (d, 1H, J= 10.4Hz) (CDCl3, ppm), 9.15 (s, 1H), 9.08 (br.d, 1H), 6.84 (d, 1H, J= 5.4Hz), 4.85 (m, 1H), 4.18-3.78 (m, 4H), 3.65 (m, 1H), 0.95-0.80 (m, 18H), 0.35-0.20 (m, 12H)

MS(FAB)m/z=509(M++1)

[0052] Composition of example 1 compound (1a) (R=H)

96mg (7a) of compounds was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran 2ml, 0.5ml of tetrahydrofuran solutions of a 1.05M tetrabutylammonium fluoride and 0.03ml of acetic acids were added, and it agitated at the room temperature for 3 hours. After solvent distilling off, it refined by silica gel column chromatography - (chloroform: expansion solvent; methanol = 19:1), and 44mg (1a) of compounds was obtained. The physicochemical quality of a compound (1a) was as follows.

UV lambdamax(MeOH)259nm1 H-NMR (DMSO-d6, ppm) delta= 11.90 (s, 1H), 9.96 (s, 1H), 9.34 (s, 1H), 6.74 (d, 1H, J= 5.0Hz), 5.32 (dd, 1H), 5.12 (dd, 1H), 4.68 (m, 1H), 3.81-3.67 (m, 5H) MS(FAB) m/z=281 (M++1), 165[0053] Composition of example 2 compound (1b) (R=CH3)

Compound (6)100mg, 4-dimethylaminopyridine 5mg, and 0.1ml of acetic anhydrides were added to pyridine 2ml, and it agitated at the room temperature overnight. After solvent distilling off, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 50:1, Rf= 0.60) refined, and 87mg (7b) of compounds was obtained. Subsequently, 87mg (7b) of compounds was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran 2ml, 0.2ml of tetrahydrofuran solutions of a 1.05M tetrabutylammonium fluoride was added, and it agitated at the room temperature for 2 hours. After solvent distilling off, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 19:1, Rf= 0.60) refined, and 41mg (1b) of compounds was obtained. The physicochemical quality of a compound (1b) was as follows.

IR (KBr, cm-1) 3450, 3350, 3250, 3120, 2950, 1730, 1690, and 1540, 12951 H-NMR delta= 11.29 (br.s, 1H) (DMSO-d6, ppm), 9.27 (s, 1H), 6.72 (d, 1H, J= 5.4Hz), 5.31 (t, 1H, J= 5.2Hz), 5.08 (t, 1H, J= 5.2Hz), 4.6 (m, 1H), and 3.7-3.8 (m, 5H) and 2.27 (s, 3H)

MS(FAB) m/z=295 (M++1), 179[0054] Composition of example 3 compound (1c) (R=C three H7) 0.1ml of butyric anhydrides was added instead of the acetic anhydride of an example 2, similarly, after the reaction, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 50:1, Rf= 0.61) refined, and 90mg (7c) of compounds was obtained. Subsequently, 90mg (7c) of compounds was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran 2ml, 0.2ml of tetrahydrofuran solutions of a 1.05M tetrabutylammonium fluoride was added, and it agitated at the room temperature for 2 hours. After solvent distilling off, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 19:1, Rf= 0.62) refined, and 54mg (1c) of compounds was obtained. The physicochemical quality of a compound (1c) was as follows.

MS(FAB) m/z=323 (M++1), 207[0055] Composition of example 4 compound (1d) (R=C four H9) 0.1ml of anhydrous valeric acids was added instead of the acetic anhydride of an example 2, similarly, after the reaction, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 50:1, Rf= 0.61) refined, and 95mg (7d) of compounds was obtained. Subsequently, 95mg (7d) of compounds was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran 2ml, 0.2ml of tetrahydrofuran solutions of a 1.05M tetrabutylammonium fluoride was added, and it agitated at the room temperature for 2 hours. After solvent distilling off, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 19:1, Rf= 0.62) refined, and 40mg (1d) of compounds was obtained. The physicochemical quality of a compound (1d) was as follows.

MS(FAB) m/z=337 (M++1), 221[0056] Composition of example 5 compound (1e) (R=C five H11) 0.1ml of caproic anhydrides was added instead of the acetic anhydride of an example 2, similarly, after the reaction, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 50:1, Rf= 0.65) refined, and 105mg (7e) of compounds was obtained. Subsequently, 105mg (7e) of compounds was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran 2ml, 0.2ml of tetrahydrofuran solutions of a 1.05M tetrabutylammonium fluoride was added, and it agitated at the room temperature for 2 hours. After solvent distilling off, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 19:1, Rf= 0.61) refined, and 52mg (1e) of compounds was obtained. The physicochemical quality of a compound (1e) was as follows.

MS(FAB) m/z=351 (M++1), 235[0057] Composition of example 6 compound (1f) (R=C six H13) 0.1ml of anhydrous oenanthic acid was added instead of the acetic anhydride of an example 2, similarly, after the reaction, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 50:1, Rf= 0.70) refined, and 100mg (7f) of compounds was obtained. Subsequently, 100mg (7f) of compounds was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran 2ml, 0.2ml of tetrahydrofuran solutions of a 1.05M tetrabutylammonium fluoride was

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added, and it agitated at the room temperature for 2 hours. After solvent distilling off, silica gel TLC
(expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 19:1, Rf= 0.65) refined, and 41mg (1f) of compounds was
obtained. The physicochemical quality of a compound (1f) was as follows.
MS(FAB) m/z=365 (M++1), 249[0058] Composition of example 7 compound (1g) (R=C seven H15)
0.1ml of octanoic anhydrides was added instead of the acetic anhydride of an example 2, similarly, after the
reaction, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 50:1, Rf= 0.72) refined, and 112mg
(7g) of compounds was obtained. Subsequently, 112mg (7g) of compounds was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran
2ml, 0.2ml of tetrahydrofuran solutions of a 1.05M tetrabutylammonium fluoride was added, and it agitated
at the room temperature for 2 hours. After solvent distilling off, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent;
chloroform: methanol = 19:1, Rf= 0.63) refined, and 52mg (1g) of compounds was obtained. The
physicochemical quality of a compound (1g) was as follows.
IR (KBr, cm-1) 3450, 3350, 3250, 2930, 2850, 1730, and 1690, 13801 H-NMR delta= 11.24 (br.s, 1H)
(DMSO-d6, ppm), 9.27 (s, 1H), 6.72 (d, 1H, J= 4.9Hz), 5.31 (t, 1H, J= 4.9Hz), 5.09 (t, 1H, J= 4.9Hz), 4.6
(m, 1H), 3.7-3.8 (m, 5H), 3.2 (m, 1H), 2.57 (t, 2H, J=7.3Hz), 1.6 (m, 2H), 1.3 (m, 8H), 0.86 (t, 3H, J=7.3Hz)
6.5Hz)
MS(FAB) m/z=379 (M++1), 263[0059] Composition of example 8 compound (1h) (R=C eight H17)
0.1ml of anhydrous nonoic acid was added instead of the acetic anhydride of an example 2, similarly, after
the reaction, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 50:1, Rf= 0.73) refined, and 113mg
(7h) of compounds was obtained. Subsequently, 113mg (7h) of compounds was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran
2ml, 0.2ml of tetrahydrofuran solutions of a 1.05M tetrabutylammonium fluoride was added, and it agitated
at the room temperature for 2 hours. After solvent distilling off, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent;
chloroform: methanol = 19:1, Rf= 0.71) refined, and 50mg (1h) of compounds was obtained. The
physicochemical quality of a compound (1h) was as follows.
IR (KBr, cm-1) 3450, 3350, 3250, 3120, 2950, 1730, 1690, and 1540, 12951 H-NMR delta= 11.29 (br.s,
1H) (DMSO-d6, ppm), 9.27 (s, 1H), 6.72 (d, 1H, J= 5.4Hz), 5.31 (t, 1H, J= 5.2Hz), 5.08 (t, 1H, J= 5.2Hz)
and 4.6 (m, 1H), and 3.7-3.8 (m, 5H) and 2.27 (s, 3H)
MS(FAB) m/z=393 (M++1), 277[0060] Composition of example 9 compound (1i) (R=C nine H19)
0.1ml of capric anhydrides was added instead of the acetic anhydride of an example 2, similarly, after the
reaction, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 50:1, Rf= 0.72) refined, and 95mg (7i)
of compounds was obtained. Subsequently, 95mg (7i) of compounds was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran 2ml,
0.2ml of tetrahydrofuran solutions of a 1.05M tetrabutylammonium fluoride was added, and it agitated at the
room temperature for 2 hours. After solvent distilling off, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform:
methanol = 19:1, Rf= 0.59) refined, and 60mg (1i) of compounds was obtained. The physicochemical
quality of a compound (1i) was as follows.
MS(FAB) m/z=407 (M++1), 291[0061] Composition of example 10 compound (1j) (R=C11H23)
0.1ml of anhydrous lauric acids was added instead of the acetic anhydride of an example 2, similarly, after
the reaction, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 50:1, Rf= 0.71) refined, and 97mg
(7j) of compounds was obtained. Subsequently, 97mg (7j) of compounds was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran
2ml, 0.2ml of tetrahydrofuran solutions of a 1.05M tetrabutylammonium fluoride was added, and it agitated
at the room temperature for 2 hours. After solvent distilling off, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent;
chloroform: methanol = 19:1, Rf= 0.67) refined, and 51mg (1j) of compounds was obtained. The
physicochemical quality of a compound (1j) was as follows.
MS(FAB) m/z=435 (M++1), 319[0062] Composition of example 11 compound (1k) (R=C13H27)
0.1g of anhydrous myristic acids was added instead of the acetic anhydride of an example 2, similarly, after
the reaction, silicagel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 50:1, Rf= 0.73) refined, and 102mg
(7k) of compounds was obtained. Subsequently, 102mg (7k) of compounds was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran
2ml, 0.2ml of tetrahydrofuran solutions of a 1.05M tetrabutylammonium fluoride was added, and it agitated
at the room temperature for 2 hours. After solvent distilling off, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent;
chloroform: methanol = 19:1, Rf= 0.64) refined, and 58mg (1k) of compounds was obtained. The
physicochemical quality of a compound (1k) was as follows.
MS(FAB) m/z=463 (M++1), 347[0063] Composition of example 12 compound (11.) (R=C15H31)
0.1g of anhydrous palmitic acids was added instead of the acetic anhydride of an example 2, similarly, after
the reaction, silicagel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 50:1, Rf= 0.75) refined, and 99mg
(71.) of compounds was obtained. Subsequently, 99mg (71.) of compounds was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran
2ml, 0.2ml of tetrahydrofuran solutions of a 1.05M tetrabutylammonium fluoride was added, and it agitated
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at the room temperature for 2 hours. After solvent distilling off, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent;

physicochemical quality of a compound (11.) was as follows.

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MS(FAB) m/z=491 (M++1), 403[0064] Composition of example 13 compound (1m) (R=C17H35)
0.1g of anhydrous stearin acid was added instead of the acetic anhydride of an example 2, similarly, after the
reaction, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 50:1, Rf= 0.76) refined, and 109mg
(7m) of compounds was obtained. Subsequently, 109mg (7m) of compounds was dissolved in
tetrahydrofuran 2ml, 0.2ml of tetrahydrofuran solutions of a 1.05M tetrabutylammonium fluoride was
added, and it agitated at the room temperature for 2 hours. After solvent distilling off, silica gel TLC
(expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 19:1, Rf= 0.71) refined, and 75mg (1m) of compounds was
obtained. The physicochemical quality of a compound (1m) was as follows.
MS(FAB) m/z=519 (M++1), 403[0065] Composition of example 14 compound (1n) (R=C6 H5: phenyl)
Compound (6)96mg, 4-dimethylaminopyridine 5mg, and benzoyl chloride 0.12ml were added to pyridine
2ml, and it agitated at the room temperature for 2 hours. After solvent distilling off, silica gel TLC
(expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 50:1, Rf= 0.52) refined, and 60mg (7n) of compounds was
obtained. Subsequently, 60mg (7n) of compounds was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran 2ml, 0.2ml of
tetrahydrofuran solutions of a 1.05M tetrabutylammonium fluoride was added, and it agitated at the room
temperature for 2 hours. After solvent distilling off, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform:
methanol = 19:1, Rf= 0.45) refined, and 35mg (1n) of compounds was obtained. The physicochemical
quality of a compound (1n) was as follows.
1 H-NMR Delta= 11.72 (Br.S, 1H) (DMSO-d6, Ppm), 9.31 (s, 1H), 8.1 (m, 2H), 7.5-7.8 (m, 3H), 6.76 (d,
1H, J= 4.9Hz), 5.34 (t, 1H, J= 5.2Hz), 5.12 (t, 1H, J= 5.2Hz), 4.7 (m, 1H), 3.7-3.8 (m, 5H)
MS(FAB) m/z=357 (M++1), 241[0066] Composition of example 15 compound (10) (R=C5 H4 N: pyridyl)
Nicotinic-acid chloride 40mg was added instead of the benzoyl chloride of an example 14, similarly, after
the reaction, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 50:1, Rf= 0.50) refined, and 65mg
(70) of compounds was obtained. Subsequently, 65mg (70) of compounds was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran
2ml, 0.2ml of tetrahydrofuran solutions of a 1.05M tetrabutylammonium fluoride was added, and it agitated
at the room temperature for 2 hours. After solvent distilling off, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent;
chloroform: methanol = 19:1, Rf= 0.40) refined, and 32mg (10) of compounds was obtained. The
physicochemical quality of a compound (10) was as follows.
1 H-NMR Delta= 11.71 (Br.S, 1H) (DMSO-d6, Ppm), 9.28 (s, 1H), 9.22 (s, 1H), 8.81 (d, 1H, J= 3.4Hz),
8.42 (d, 1H, 7.7Hz), 7.61 (dd, 1H, J= 3.4, 7.7Hz), 6.75 (d, 1H, 4.7Hz), 5.33 (t, 1H, J= 5.2Hz), 5.11 (t, 1H, J=
5.2Hz), 4.7 (m, 1H), 3.7-3.8 (m, 5H)
MS(FAB) m/z=359 (M++1), 243[0067] Composition of example 16 compound (2a) (R=CH3)
Compound (8) 37mg, 4-dimethylaminopyridine 2mg, and triethylamine 20microl and 15micro of acetic
anhydrides I were added to acetonitrile 5ml, and it agitated at the room temperature for 2 hours. After
solvent distilling off, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 9:1, Rf= 0.54) refined, and
38mg (9a) of compounds was obtained. Subsequently, 38mg (9a) of compounds was dissolved in
tetrahydrofuran 5ml, 70micro of tetrahydrofuran solutions 1 of a 1.05M tetrabutylammonium fluoride was
added, and it agitated at the room temperature for 2 hours. After solvent distilling off, silica gel TLC
(expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 9:1, Rf= 0.20) refined, and 16mg (2a) of compounds was
obtained. The physicochemical quality of a compound (2a) was as follows.
1 H-NMR (DMSO-d6, Ppm) Delta= 8.81 (S, 1H), 7.87 (Br.S, 2H), 6.59 (D, 1H), 5.11 (T, 1H), 4.77 (M,
1H), 4.56 (M, 1H), 4.40 (M, 1H), 3.94 (M, 1H), 3.68 (M, 2H), 2.06 (S, 3H)
MS(FAB) m/z=295 (M++1), 137[0068] Composition of example 17 compound (2b) (R=C two H5)
In the example 16, 13micro [ of propionic anhydrides ] I was used instead of the acetic anhydride, similarly,
after the reaction, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 9:1, Rf= 0.48) refined, and
34mg (9b) of compounds was obtained. Subsequently, after carrying out deprotection of the 34mg (9b) of
the compounds like an example 16, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 9:1, Rf=
0.17) refined, and compound (2b) 22mg was obtained. The physicochemical quality of a compound (2b) was
as follows.
1 H-NMR Delta = 8.81 (S, 1H) (DMSO-d6, Ppm), 7.87 (br.s, 2H), 6.59 (d, 1H), 5.12 (t, 1H), 4.77 (m, 1H),
4.58 (m, 1H), 4.40 (m, 1H), 3.94 (m, 1H), 3.70 (m, 2H), 2.39 (q, 2H), 1.03(t, 3H) MS(FAB) m/z=309
(M++1), 137[0069] Composition of example 18 compound (2c) (R=C three H7)
In the example 16, 20micro of butyric anhydrides I was used instead of the acetic anhydride, similarly, after
the reaction, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 9:1, Rf= 0.53) refined, and 41 mg
(9c) of compounds was obtained. Subsequently, after carrying out deprotection of the 41mg (9c) of the
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chloroform: methanol = 19:1, Rf= 0.69) refined, and 72mg (11.) of compounds was obtained. The

compounds like an example 16, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 9:1, Rf= 0.23) refined, and 25mg (2c) of compounds was obtained. The physicochemical quality of a compound (2c) was as follows.

1 H-NMR Delta= 8.81 (S, 1H) (DMSO-d6, Ppm), 7.88 (br.s, 2H), 6.60 (d, 1H), 5.13 (t, 1H), 4.78 (m, 1H), 4.58 (m, 1H), 4.41 (m, 1H), 3.94 (m, 1H), 3.71 (m, 2H), 2.33 (t, 2H), 1.54 (m, 2H), 0.88 (t, 3H) MS(FAB) m/z=323 (M++1), 137[0070] Composition of example 19 compound (2d) (R=C four H9) In the example 16, 25micro of anhydrous valeric acids I was used instead of the acetic anhydride, similarly, after the reaction, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 9:1, Rf= 0.53) refined, and 43mg (9d) of compounds was obtained. Subsequently, after carrying out deprotection of the 43mg (9d) of the compounds like an example 16, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 9:1, Rf= 0.27) refined, and 23mg (2d) of compounds was obtained. The physicochemical quality of a compound (2d) was as follows.

1 H-NMR Delta= 8.80 (S, 1H) (DMSO-d6, Ppm), 7.87 (br.s, 2H), 6.59 (d, 1H), 5.11 (t, 1H), 4.77 (m, 1H), 4.58 (m, 1H), 4.41 (m, 1H), 3.93 (m, 1H), 3.70 (m, 2H), 2.34 (t, 2H), 1.50 (m, 2H), 1.26 (m, 2H), 0.85 (t, 3H)

MS(FAB) m/z=337 (M++1), 137[0071] Composition of example 20 compound (2e) (R=C five H11) In the example 16, 30micro [of caproic anhydrides] I was used instead of the acetic anhydride, similarly, after the reaction, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 9:1, Rf= 0.57) refined, and 45mg (9e) of compounds was obtained. Subsequently, after carrying out deprotection of the 45mg (9e) of the compounds like an example 16, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 9:1, Rf= 0.22) refined, and 25mg (2e) of compounds was obtained. The physicochemical quality of a compound (2e) was as follows.

1 H-NMR Delta= 8.80 (S, 1H) (DMSO-d6, Ppm), 7.87 (br.s, 2H), 6.58 (d, 1H), 5.11 (t, 1H), 4.76 (m, 1H), 4.57 (m, 1H), 4.40 (m, 1H), 3.93 (m, 1H), 3.69 (m, 2H), 2.33 (t, 2H), 1.51 (m, 2H), 1.23 (m, 4H), 0.83 (t, 3H)

MS(FAB) m/z=351 (M++1), 137[0072] Composition of example 21 compound (2f) (R=C six H13) In the example 16, 30micro [of anhydrous oenanthic acid] I was used instead of the acetic anhydride, similarly, after the reaction, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 9:1, Rf= 0.55) refined, and 44mg (9f) of compounds was obtained. Subsequently, after carrying out deprotection of the 44mg (9f) of the compounds like an example 16, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 9:1, Rf= 0.25) refined, and 27mg (2f) of compounds was obtained. The physicochemical quality of a compound (2f) was as follows.

1 H-NMR Delta= 8.80 (S, 1H) (DMSO-d6, Ppm), 7.87 (br.s, 2H), 6.58 (d, 1H), 5.11 (t, 1H), 4.77 (m, 1H), 4.57 (m, 1H), 4.40 (m, 1H), 3.93 (m, 1H), 3.70 (m, 2H), 2.33 (t, 2H), 1.50 (m, 2H), 1.23 (m, 6H), 0.83 (t, 3H)

MS(FAB) m/z=365 (M++1), 137[0073] Composition of example 22 compound (2g) (R=C seven H15) In the example 16, 35micro [of octanoic anhydrides] I was used instead of the acetic anhydride, similarly, after the reaction, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 9:1, Rf= 0.51) refined, and 48mg (9g) of compounds was obtained. Subsequently, after carrying out deprotection of the 48mg (9g) of the compounds like an example 16, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 9:1, Rf= 0.31) refined, and 29mg (2g) of compounds was obtained. The physicochemical quality of a compound (2g) was as follows.

1 H-NMR Delta= 8.80 (S, 1H) (DMSO-d6, Ppm), 7.87 (br.s, 2H), 6.58 (d, 1H), 5.11 (t, 1H), 4.77 (m, 1H) 4.57 m, 1H, 4.40 (m, 1H), 3.93 (m, 1H), 3.70 (m, 2H), 2.33 (t, 2H), 1.50 (m, 2H), 1.23 (m, 8H), 0.83 (t, 3H) MS(FAB) m/z=379 (M++1), 137[0074] Composition of example 23 compound (2h) (R=C eight H17) In the example 16, 35micro [of anhydrous nonoic acid] l was used instead of the acetic anhydride, similarly, after the reaction, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 9:1, Rf= 0.55) refined, and 50mg (9h) of compounds was obtained. Subsequently, after carrying out deprotection of the 50mg (9h) of the compounds like an example 16, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 9:1, Rf= 0.24) refined, and 29mg (2h) of compounds was obtained. The physicochemical quality of a compound (2h) was as follows.

1 H-NMR Delta= 8.80 (S, 1H) (DMSO-d6, Ppm), 7.87 (br.s, 2H), 6.58 (d, 1H), 5.11 (t, 1H), 4.77 (m, 1H), 4.57 (m, 1H), 4.40 (m, 1H), 3.93 (m, 1H), 3.70 (m, 2H), 2.33 (t, 2H), 1.50 (m, 2H), 1.21 (m, 10H), 0.83 (t, 3H)

MS(FAB) m/z=393 (M++1), 137[0075] Composition of example 24 compound (2i) (R=C nine H19) In the example 16, 35micro [of capric anhydrides] I was used instead of the acetic anhydride, similarly,

after the reaction, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 9:1, Rf= 0.53) refined, and 53mg (9i) of compounds was obtained. Subsequently, after carrying out deprotection of the 53mg (9i) of the compounds like an example 16, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 9:1, Rf= 0.28) refined, and 34mg (2i) of compounds was obtained. The physicochemical quality of a compound (2i) was as follows.

1 H-NMR Delta= 8.80 (S, 1H) (DMSO-d6, Ppm), 7.87 (br.s, 2H), 6.58 (d, 1H), 5.11 (t, 1H), 4.76 (m, 1H), 4.57 (m, 1H), 4.40 (m, 1H), 3.93 (m, 1H), 3.69 (m, 2H), 2.33 (t, 2H), 1.50 (m, 2H), 1.21 (m, 12H), 0.84 (t, 3H)

MS(FAB) m/z=407 (M++1), 137[0076] Composition of example 25 compound (2j) (R=C13H27) In the example 16, 46mg of anhydrous myristic acids was used instead of the acetic anhydride, similarly, after the reaction, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 9:1, Rf= 0.58) refined, and 57mg (9j) of compounds was obtained. Subsequently, after carrying out deprotection of the 57mg (9j) of the compounds like an example 16, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 9:1, Rf= 0.26) refined, and 32mg (2j) of compounds was obtained. The physicochemical quality of a compound (2j) was as follows.

1 H-NMR Delta= 8.80 (S, 1H) (DMSO-d6, Ppm), 7.87 (br.s, 2H), 6.58 (d, 1H), 5.11 (t, 1H), 4.76 (m, 1H), 4.58 (m, 1H), 4.40 (m, 1H), 3.92 (m, 1H), 3.71 (m, 2H), 2.33 (t, 2H), 1.50 (m, 2H), 1.21 (m, 20H), 0.85 (t, 3H)

MS(FAB) m/z=463 (M++1), 137[0077] Composition of example 26 compound (2k) (R=C6 H5: phenyl) In the example 16, 25mg of benzoic anhydrides was used instead of the acetic anhydride, similarly, after the reaction, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 9:1, Rf= 0.53) refined, and 46mg (9k) of compounds was obtained. Subsequently, after carrying out deprotection of the 46mg (9k) of the compounds like an example 16, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; chloroform: methanol = 9:1, Rf= 0.23) refined, and 33mg (2k) of compounds was obtained. The physicochemical quality of a compound (2k) was as follows.

1 H-NMR Delta= 8.80 (S, 1H) (DMSO-d6, Ppm), 7.97 (d, 2H), 7.89 (br.s, 2H), 7.68 (t, 1H), 7.53 (m, 2H), 6.64 (d, 1H), 5.15 (t, 1H), 4.92 (m, 2H), 4.73 (m, 1H), 4.07 (m, 1H), 3.76 (m, 2H)

MS(FAB) m/z=357 (M++1), 137[0078] Composition of example 27 compound (3a) (R=CH3)

Compound (5) 25mg, 4-dimethylaminopyridine 3mg, and triethylamine 40microl and 30micro of acetic anhydrides I were added to acetonitrile 5ml, and it agitated at the room temperature for 3 hours. After solvent distilling off, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; toluene: acetone = 1:1, Rf= 0.23) refined, and 32mg (3a) of compounds was obtained. The physicochemical quality of a compound (3a) was as follows. 1 H-NMR (CDCl3, Ppm) Delta= 8.45 (S, 1H), 6.66 (D, 1H), 6.52 (Br.S, 2H), 4.86 (M, 1H), 4.53 (M, 3H), 4.39 (M, 1H), 4.02 (M, 1H), 2.15 (S, 3H), 2.13 (S, 3H)

MS(FAB) m/z=337 (M++1), 137[0079] Composition of example 28 compound (3b) (R=C two H5) In the example 27, 30micro [of propionic anhydrides] l was used instead of the acetic anhydride, similarly, after the reaction, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; toluene: acetone = 1:1, Rf= 0.24) refined, and 29mg (3b) of compounds was obtained. The physicochemical quality of a compound (3b) was as follows. MS(FAB) m/z=365 (M++1), 137[0080] Composition of example 29 compound (3c) (R=C three H7) In the example 27, 40micro of butyric anhydrides l was used instead of the acetic anhydride, similarly, after the reaction, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; toluene: acetone = 1:1, Rf= 0.32) refined, and 29mg (3c) of compounds was obtained. The physicochemical quality of a compound (3c) was as follows.

MS(FAB) m/z=393 (M++1), 137[0081] Composition of example 30 compound (3d) (R=C four H9) In the example 27, 45micro of anhydrous valeric acids 1 was used instead of the acetic anhydride, similarly, after the reaction, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; toluene: acetone = 1:1, Rf= 0.36) refined, and 31mg (3d) of compounds was obtained. The physicochemical quality of a compound (3d) was as follows.

MS(FAB) m/z=421 (M++1), 137[0082] Composition of example 31 compound (3e) (R=C five H11) In the example 27, 50micro [of caproic anhydrides] 1 was used instead of the acetic anhydride, similarly, after the reaction, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; toluene: acetone = 1:1, Rf= 0.40) refined, and 26mg

(3e) of compounds was obtained. The physicochemical quality of a compound (3e) was as follows. MS(FAB) m/z=449 (M++1), 137[0083] Composition of example 32 compound (3f) (R=C six H13) In the example 27, 55micro [of anhydrous oenanthic acid] I was used instead of the acetic anhydride, similarly, after the reaction, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; toluene: acetone = 1:1, Rf= 0.44) refined, and 22mg (3f) of compounds was obtained. The physicochemical quality of a compound (3f) was as follows.

MS(FAB) m/z=477 (M++1), 137[0084] Composition of example 33 compound (3g) (R=C seven H15)

In the example 27, 65micro [of octanoic anhydrides] I was used instead of the acetic anhydride, similarly, after the reaction, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; toluene: acetone = 1:1, Rf= 0.46) refined, and 39mg (3g) of compounds was obtained. The physicochemical quality of a compound (3g) was as follows. MS(FAB) m/z=505 (M++1), 137[0085] Composition of example 34 compound (3h) (R=C eight H17) In the example 27, 75micro [of anhydrous nonoic acid] I was used instead of the acetic anhydride, similarly, after the reaction, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; toluene: acetone = 1:1, Rf= 0.47) refined, and 37mg (3h) of compounds was obtained. The physicochemical quality of a compound (3h) was as follows.

MS(FAB) m/z=533 (M++1), 137[0086] Composition of example 35 compound (3i) (R=C nine H19) In the example 27, 78micro [of capric anhydrides] l was used instead of the acetic anhydride, similarly, after the reaction, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; toluene: acetone = 1:1, Rf= 0.48) refined, and 40mg (3i) of compounds was obtained. The physicochemical quality of a compound (3i) was as follows. MS(FAB) m/z=561 (M++1), 137[0087] Composition of example 36 compound (3j) (R=C11H23) In the example 27, 85micro [of anhydrous lauric acids] l was used instead of the acetic anhydride, similarly, after the reaction, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; toluene: acetone = 1:1, Rf= 0.50) refined, and 54mg (3j) of compounds was obtained. The physicochemical quality of a compound (3j) was as follows.

MS(FAB) m/z=617 (M++1), 137[0088] Composition of example 37 compound (3k) (R=C13H27) In the example 27, 97mg of anhydrous myristic acids was used instead of the acetic anhydride, similarly, after the reaction, silica gel TLC (expansion solvent; toluene: acetone = 1:1, Rf= 0.56) refined, and 56mg (3k) of compounds was obtained. The physicochemical quality of a compound (3k) was as follows. MS(FAB) m/z=673 (M++1), 137[0089] Composition of example 38 compound (10a) (R=H) tetrahydrofuran 6ml -- in inside, 144mg [of compounds] (7a) (0.30mmol) and lithium aluminum hydride 34mg (0.90mmol) is suspended -- making -- 0-degreeC -- it was made to react for 20 minutes Water was added by 0-degreeC after reaction termination, ethyl acetate extracted, and saturation brine washed. The organic phase was refined after desiccation and concentration by silica gel column chromatography - (chloroform: expansion solvent; methanol = 100:1), and 24mg (10a) of compounds was obtained. The physicochemical quality of a compound (10a) was as follows.

UV lambdamax(MeOH)255,306nm1 H-NMR delta= 8.76 (s, 1H) (CDCl3, ppm), 6.71 (d, 1H, J= 5.7Hz), 5.89 (m, 1H), 4.78 (m, 1H), 4.09 (dd, 1H, J= 2.4, 12.5Hz) 3.98 (dd, 1H, J= 5.6, 10.9Hz), 3.86 (dd, 1H, J= 4.3, 10.9Hz), 3.83 (dd, 1HJ=2.8, 12.5Hz), 3.38 (br.d, 3H, J= 4.4Hz), 0.98-0.80 (m, 18H), 0.30-0.20 (m, 12H)

MS(FAB)m/z=495(M++1)

[0090] Composition of example 39 compound (4a) (R=H)

24mg (10a) (0.05mmol) of compounds was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran 1ml, 0.2ml of tetrahydrofuran solutions of a 1.05M tetrabutylammonium fluoride was added, and it agitated for 10 minutes at the room temperature. After solvent distilling off, Sephadex LH-20 column (water: expansion solvent; methanol = 20:80) refined, and 10mg (4a) of compounds was obtained. The physicochemical quality of a compound (4a) was as follows.

UV lambdamax(MeOH)254,304nm1 H-NMR (DMSO-d6, ppm) delta= 8.95 (s, 1H), 8.26 (m, 1H), 6.61 (d, 1H, J= 5.1Hz), 5.31 (dd, 1H), 5.08 (dd, 1H) and 4.61 (m, 1H), and 3.80- 3.67 (m, 5H) and 3.11 (m, 3H) MS(FAB)m/z=267(M++1)

[0091] Each compound of this invention obtained in the above-mentioned examples 1-39 was a white solid-state.

[0092]

[Effect of the Invention] It is effective in the therapy of the disease by the AIDS virus, and moreover it is low toxicity and it is [the compound of this invention has the long persistence time of effectiveness, and] useful as a new anti-AIDS virus agent.

[Translation done.]

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(54) NEW OXETANOCIN DERIVATIVE, ITS SALT AND ANTIVIRAL AGENT

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To obtain the subject new compound useful as an antiAIDS viral agent having low toxicity and long duration of effects.

CONSTITUTION: A compound expressed by formula I (R1 is H, CH2R or COR [R is H, (substituted)1-23C alkyl, aryl or pyridyl]; R2 and R3 are H or COR, except that all the R1 to R3 are H). This compound expressed by formula I is obtained by passing a compound expressed by formula II as a raw material through a compound expressed by formula III (Y is protecting group).

W.

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最終頁に続く

(54) 【発明の名称 】 新規オキセタノシン誘導体、その塩及び抗ウイルス剤

(57)【要約】

【目的】低毒性で効果の持続時間の長い抗エイズウィル ス剤として有用な化合物を提供すること。

【構成】下記の一般式で表されるオキセタノシン関連化 合物およびそれらの薬学的に許容される塩及びこれを有 効成分とする抗ウィルス剤。

【化1】

(式中、R、はH、CH、R又はCORを示し、R、、R、はそれぞれ独立してH又はCORを示し、Rはそれぞれ独立してH、置換基を有していてもよい、炭素数 1 ~ 2 3のアルキル基、アリール基又はピリジル基を示す。但し、R、、R、、R、がいずれもHを示す場合を

除く。)

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【特許請求の範囲】 【請求項1】式A 【化1】

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
NHR_1 \\
N \\
N \\
N \\
N
\end{array}$$

$$(A)$$

$$R_2O \longrightarrow O$$

$$OR_3$$

(式中、R、はH、CH、R又はCORを示し、R、R、R、はそれぞれ独立してH又はCORを示し、Rはそれぞれ独立してH、置換基を有していてもよい、炭素数 $1\sim 23$ のアルキル基、アリール基又はピリジル基を示す。但し、R、R、R、R、がいずれもHを示す場合を除く。)で表される化合物およびその薬学的に許容され 20 る塩。

【請求項2】式1

【化2】

(式中, RはH、置換基を有していてもよい、炭素数1~23のアルキル基、アリール基又はピリジル基を示す。)で表される化合物およびその薬学的に許容される
塩

【請求項3】式2

【化3】

(式中、RはH、置換基を有していてもよい、炭素数1 ~23のアルキル基、アリール基又はピリジル基を示 す。)で表される化合物およびその薬学的に許容される 50 塩。

【請求項4】式3 【化4】

(式中、Rはそれぞれ独立してH、置換基を有していてもよい、炭素数1~23のアルキル基、アリール基又はビリジル基を示す。)で表される化合物およびその薬学的に許容される塩。

【請求項5】式4

【化5】

(式中、RはH、置換基を有していてもよい、炭素数1~23のアルキル基、アリール基又はピリジル基を示す。)で表される化合物およびその薬学的に許容される塩。

【請求項6】請求項1、2、3、4又は5に記載の化合物又はその薬学的に許容される塩を有効成分とする抗ウィルス剤。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

6 【産業上の利用分野】本発明は抗ウィルス作用を有する 新規化合物及びその用途に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】後天性免疫不全症候群(以下エイズという)は人免疫不全ウィルス(以下エイズウィルスという)による疾患である事が解明され、その治療にはアジドチミジンが使用されているが、その副作用のために投与量が制限され充分な治療効果が得られていない。また、一日の投与回数が多く、患者への負担が大きい。【0003】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】低毒性で効果の持続時

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間の長い新しい抗エイズウィルス剤の開発が望まれている。

[0004]

【課題を解決するための手段】そこで発明者らは種々検討した結果、特定の構造の化合物およびその薬学的に許容される塩が抗エイズウィルス作用等の抗ウィルス作用を有し、特に、有効な抗エイズウィルス剤となる事を見いだし本発明を完成した。即ち、本発明は、

(1)式A

[0005]

[化6]

$$\begin{array}{c}
NHR_1 \\
N \\
N \\
N \\
N
\end{array}$$

$$(A)$$

$$R_2O \longrightarrow O \longrightarrow O$$

$$OR_3$$

【0006】(式中, R_1 はH、CH,R又はCORを示し、 R_2 、 R_3 はそれぞれ独立してH又はCORを示し、Rはそれぞれ独立してH、置換基を有していてもよい。炭素数 $1\sim23$ のアルキル基、アリール基又はビリジル基を示す。但し、 R_1 、 R_2 、 R_3 がいずれもHを示す場合を除く。)で表される化合物およびその薬学的に許容される塩、

(2)式1

[0007]

[化7]

【0008】(式中、RはH、置換基を有していてもよい、炭素数1~23のアルキル基、アリール基又はピリジル基を示す。)で表される化合物およびその薬学的に許容される塩、

(3)式2

[0009]

【化8】

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
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【0010】(式中、Rは、H、置換基を有していてもよい、炭素数1~23のアルキル基、アリール基又はピリジル基を示す。)で表される化合物およびその薬学的 に許容される塩、

(4)式3

[0011]

[化9]

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
NH_2 \\
N \\
N \\
N \\
N
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
N \\
N \\
OCOR \\
\end{array}$$
(3)

0 【0012】(式中、Rはそれぞれ独立してH、置換基を有していてもよい、炭素数1~23のアルキル基、アリール基又はピリジル基を示す。)で表される化合物およびその薬学的に許容される塩、

(5)式4

[0013]

【化10】

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【0014】(式中, RはH、置換基を有していてもよ 50 い、炭素数1~23のアルキル基、アリール基又はビリ

ジル基を示す。)で表される化合物およびその薬学的に 許容される塩、

【0015】(6)上記式A、1、2、3又は4の化合物又はその薬学的に許容される塩を有効成分とする抗ウィルス剤、に関する。

【0016】式Aで表わされる化合物Aは、その構造に応じて、以下の方法により又は以下の方法に進じて製造*

*することができる。式1で表わされる化合物1は、例えば公知の化合物5 (特開平3-173896号参照)を原料として、例えば下記に示す反応経路を経て合成する事ができる。

6

[0017] [化11]

【 O O 1 8 】 (式中、Rは前記と同じ意味を有し、Yは 30 保護基を示す。)

【0019】即ち、化合物5の2つの水酸基に保護基Y を導入し、化合物6を得る。保護基Yとしては、ホルミ ルまたは置換基を有してもよい低級アルキルカルボニル 基(置換基としてはハロゲン原子、低級アルコキシ、フ ェノキシ等が挙げられる。)、例えばアセチル、クロロ アセチル、トリクロロアセチル、メトキシアセチル、ピ パロイル、フェノキシアセチル、トリチルオキシアセチ ルなど、またはベンゾイルなどのアシル基、置換基を有 してもよい低級アルキル基 (例えば t - ブチル基などの 40 非置換低級アルキル、トリチルまたはモノメトキシトリ チル、ジメトキシトリチル、トリメトキシトリチルなど の低級アルコキシトリチルなどの置換または非置換トリ チル基などの置換低級アルキル)、さらには、各種置換 基を有するシリル基(例えばトリメチルシリル、t-ブ チルジメチルシリルまたは t - ブチルジフェニルシリル 基など)が挙げれる。上記の保護基の導入は、公知の方 法によって行う事ができるが、脱保護の段階で効率よく

30 除去できるような保護基を選択する事が好ましい。

【0020】次に、化合物6をアシル化して、化合物7を得る。アシル化は、常法にて行うことができ、例えば、ピリジン、4-ジメチルアミノビリジン、トリエチルアミン等の存在下、それぞれ対応する酸無水物等、例えば、R=CH。の場合は無水酢酸を用いることによりアシル化することができる。

【0021】最後に、化合物7の保護基Yを除去して、化合物1を得る。保護基Yの除去は常法により行うことができ、例えば、保護基Yが、各種置換基を有するシリル基のときは、例えば、テトラヒドロフラン中、n-テトラブチルアンモニウムフルオリドを用いて行うことができる。

【0022】式2で表わされる化合物2は、例えば公知の化合物8(特開平3-173896号参照)を原料として、例えば下記に示す反応経路を経て合成する事ができる。

[0023]

【化12】

【0024】(式中、Rは前記と同じ意味を有し、SM 10×フラン中、n-テトラブチルアンモニウムフルオリドを DBTはt-ブチルジメチルシリル基を示す。)

【0025】即ち、化合物8をアシル化して、化合物9 を得る。アシル化は、常法にて行うことができ、例え ば、ピリジン、4-ジメチルアミノピリジン、トリエチ ルアミン等の存在下、それぞれ対応する酸無水物等、例 えば、R=CH,の場合は無水酢酸を用いることにより アシル化することができる。

【0026】最後に、化合物9の保護基をテトラヒドロ*

用いて除去して、化合物2を得る。

【0027】式3で表わされる化合物3は、例えば公知 の化合物5 (特開平3-173896号参照) を原料と して、例えば下記に示す反応経路を経て合成する事がで きる。

[0028] 【化13】

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
NH_2 \\
N \\
N \\
N \\
N
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
NH_2 \\
N \\
N \\
N \\
N
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
NH_2 \\
N \\
N \\
N \\
N
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
NOCOR \\
OCOR
\end{array}$$
(5)

【0029】(式中、Rは前記と同じ意味を有する。) 【0030】即ち、化合物5をアシル化して、化合物3 を得る。アシル化は、常法にて行うことができ、例え ば、ピリジン、4-ジメチルアミノピリジン、トリエチ ルアミン等の存在下、それぞれ対応する酸無水物等、例 えば、R=CH,の場合は無水酢酸を用いることにより※

30% アシル化することができる。

【0031】式4で表わされる化合物4は、例えば上に 述べた化合物7を原料として、例えば下記に示す反応経 路を経て合成する事ができる。

[0032] 【化14】

【0033】(式中、Rは前記と同じ意味を有し、Yは 保護基を示す。)

【0034】即ち、化合物7を還元して、化合物10を 得る。還元は、常法にて行うことができ、例えば、テト

いることにより還元することができる。

【0035】最後に、化合物10の保護基Yを除去し て、化合物4を得る。保護基Yの除去は常法により行う ことができ、例えば、保護基Yが、各種置換基を有する ラヒドロフラン中、リチウムアルミニウムヒドリドを用 50 シリル基のときは、例えば、テトラヒドロフラン中、n テトラブチルアンモニウムフルオリドを用いて行うことができる。

【0036】本発明においてアルキル基としては例えば代表的なものを挙げれば、メチル、エチル、プロビル、ブチル、ペンチル、ヘキシル、ヘプチル、オクチル、ノニル、デシル、ウンデシル、ドデシル、テトラデシル、ペンタデシル、ヘブタデシル、オクタデシル、エイコシルなどのアルキル基があげられる。これらのアルキル基は直鎖でも枝分かれしていても良く、場合によってはハロゲンなどの置換基を含んでいてもよい。また、アリー 10ル基としては例えば代表的なものを挙げれば、フェニル、メトキシフェニル等が挙げられる。場合によっては、更にハロゲンなどの置換基を含んでいてもよい。ピリジル基についても、場合によってはハロゲンなどの置換基を含んでもよい。ピ

【0037】また、本発明の化合物はいずれも酸と塩を 形成させ、薬理学上(薬学的に)許容される塩とするこ とができ、塩を形成するための酸としては、公知の薬理 学上許容される酸であればいずれでもよく、例えば、塩 酸、硫酸、リン酸などが好ましい酸として挙げられる。 塩は常法により、本発明の化合物と酸を混合させること により得ることができる。

【0038】このようにして得られた本発明の化合物 (以下その塩も含む)は、後記のごとく顕著な抗エイズ ウィルス作用などの抗ウィルス作用を有し、抗エイズウ ィルス剤として極めて有用である。抗エイズウィルス剤 として使用する場合の製剤化および投与方法は従来公知 の種々の方法が使用できる。即ち、投与方法としては注 射、経口、直腸投与等が可能である。製剤形態としては 注剤、粉末剤、顆粒剤、錠剤、坐剤などの形態をとり得 30 る。

【0039】製剤化の際には本発明の化合物に悪影響を与えない限り、医薬用に用いられる種々の補助剤、即ち、担体やその他の助剤、例えば安定剤、防腐剤、無痛*

* 化剤、乳化剤等が必要に応じて使用され得る。

【0040】製剤において、本発明の化合物の含量は製剤形態等により広範囲に変えることが可能であり、一般には、本発明の化合物を0.01~100%(重量)、好ましくは0.1~70%(重量)含有、残りは通常医薬用に使用される担体、その他の補助剤より成る。

【0041】本発明の化合物の投与量は症状等により異なるが、成人一人一日当り0.01~800mg程度である。連投を必要とする場合には用量を抑えることが好ましい。

【0042】また、本発明の化合物はその製剤化の際、 通常、医薬用に許容される塩の形で用いられる。

【0043】本発明の化合物は低毒性であり、マウス腹腔内に800mg/Kgの投与量で一回投与しても何等毒性の徴候はみられなかった。

[0044]

【作用】次に本発明化合物の抗エイズウィルス活性および細胞毒性について試験例により具体的に説明する。

【0045】試験例1.24穴トレーにMT-4細胞1 x10°個/m1に調製した細胞液0.5mlを入れ、さらに後記の実施例で合成された本発明の化合物の各々の一定量を含む溶液50μlを加え、37°C,5%(V/V)炭酸ガスふ卵器中にて2時間培養した後、エイズウィルス10°~10°感染単位を加えて4日間培養後、培養液の一部をスライドグラスに塗抹し、アセトン固定をした後、間接蛍光抗体法にてウィルス抗原の発現を見た。なお、間接蛍光抗体法の一次抗体にはエイズ患者の血清、二次抗体にはFITCをラベルした抗ヒトIgGを用いた。

【0046】薬剤添加時および無添加時の感染細胞と非感染細胞の比率から感染の割合を算出し、薬剤濃度と感染割合を片対数グラフにプロットし、50%感染阻害濃度(EC50)を求めた。結果を表1に示した。

[0047]

	表1		
化合物	E C 50 (μg/m 1)	化合物	EC50 (μg/m1)
1 e	0.40	2 d.	0.19
1 f	0.30	2 e	0.24
1 g	0.77	2 f	0.14
1 h	0.77	2 g	0. 211
1 i	0.30	2 h	0.55
1 j	0.20	2 i	0.43
1 k	0.10	2 j	0.33
1 1	0. 23		
1 m	0. 23		

なかった。上記の試験例から明らかなように、本発明の 化合物は極めて低濃度でエイズウィルス抗原の発現を著 しく抑制し、且つ細胞毒性も極めて弱いことより新しい エイズ治療薬として有用なものである。

[0049]

【実施例】以下に実施例を挙げて本発明を具体的に説明 するが、本発明はとれらに限定されるものではない。 【0050】合成例1

化合物(6)の合成

mmol)、イミダゾールlg(14.7mmol)、 t-ブチルジメチルシリルクロライド1.35g(9m mol)を溶解させ、室温で一晩撹拌した。濃縮後、シ リカゲルTLC(展開溶媒;クロロホルム:メタノール =50:1)で精製して化合物(6)1.08gを得 た。化合物(6)の物理化学的性質は次の通りであっ

1 H-NMR (CDC l, ppm) $\delta = 9.09$ (s, 1H), 6.77(d, 1H, J=5.6H) ~ 3.7 (m, 4H), 3.6 (m, 1H), 0.95 $\sim 0.80 \, (m, 18H), 0.35 \sim 0.20 \, (m,$ 12H)

 $MS (FAB) m/z = 481 (M^{+} + 1)$ 【0051】合成例2

化合物(7a)の合成(R=H)

無水酢酸1.8ml(19.3mmol)と99%蟻酸 0.4ml(9.5mmol)を50°C,2時間撹拌 した後、室温まで降温させた。次に、0° Cにてこの溶 液を四塩化炭素20mlに化合物(6)463mg (0.96mmol)を懸濁させたものに加えて、室温 で一晩撹拌した。反応終了後、酢酸エチル100m1で 希釈した後、飽和炭酸水素ナトリウム溶液及び水で洗浄 した。乾燥、濃縮後、シリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフ ィー(展開溶媒;クロロホルム:メタノール=100: 1→50:1)で精製して化合物(7a)403mgを 得た。化合物(7a)の物理化学的性質は次の通りであ った。

UV λmax (MeOH) 260nm 1 H-NMR (CDC1, ppm) $\delta = 10.13$ (d, 1H, J=10.4Hz), 9.15(s, 1)H), 9. 08 (br. d, 1H), 6. 84 (d, 1 H, J = 5.4 Hz), 4.85 (m, 1H), 4.1 $8\sim3.78$ (m, 4H), 3.65 (m, 1H), 0. $95 \sim 0.80$ (m, 18H), 0. $35 \sim 0.2$ 0 (m, 12H)

 $MS (FAB) m/z = 509 (M^{*} + 1)$ 【0052】実施例1

化合物(1a)の合成(R=H)

溶解し、1.05Mテトラブチルアンモニウムフルオリ ドのテトラヒドロフラン溶液0.5ml,酢酸0.03 mlを加えて室温で3時間撹拌した。溶媒留去後、シリ カゲルカラムクロマトグラフィー(展開溶媒;クロロホ ルム:メタノール=19:1) で精製して化合物(1 a) 44 m g を得た。化合物(la)の物理化学的性質 は次の通りであった。

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UV λmax (MeOH) 259nm $1 H-NMR (DMSO-d_6, ppm) \delta = 11.9$ ジメチルホルムアミド40mlに化合物(5) lg(4 10 0(s, 1H), 9.96(s, 1H), 9.34 (s, 1H), 6.74(d, 1H, J=5.0H)z), 5. 32 (dd, 1H,), 5. 12 (dd, 1 H), 4. 68 (m, 1H), 3. $81 \sim 3$. 67 (m, 5H)

> MS (FAB) $m/z = 281 (M^+ + 1)$, 165 【0053】実施例2

化合物(1b)の合成(R=CH₃)

ピリジン2mlに化合物(6) 100mg, 4-ジメチ ルアミノビリジン5mg及び無水酢酸0.1m1を加え z), 4. 85 (d, 1 H, J = 6.4 H z), 4. 1 20 て室温で一晩撹拌した。溶媒留去後、シリカゲルTLC (展開溶媒:クロロホルム:メタノール=50:1, R f=0.60)で精製して化合物(7b)87mgを得 た。次いで化合物 (7b) 87mgをテトラヒドロフラ ン2m1に溶解し、1.05Mテトラブチルアンモニウ ムフルオリドのテトラヒドロフラン溶液0.2m1を加 えて室温で2時間撹拌した。溶媒留去後、シリカゲルT LC(展開溶媒;クロロホルム:メタノール=19: 1, Rf=0.60)で精製して化合物(1b)41m gを得た。化合物(1b)の物理化学的性質は次の通り であった。

> IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3450, 3350, 325 0, 3120, 2950, 1730, 1690, 154 0,1295

> $1 \text{ H-NMR (DMSO-d}_{6}, \text{ ppm}) \delta = 11.2$ 9 (br. s, 1H), 9. 27 (s, 1H), 6. 7 2 (d, 1H, J=5.4Hz), 5.31 (t, 1)H, J = 5. 2 Hz), 5. 08 (t, 1 H, J = 5. 2Hz), 4. 6 (m, 1H), 3. $7\sim3$. 8 (m, 5H), 2. 27 (s, 3H)

40 MS (FAB) $m/z = 295 (M^{*} + 1)$, 179 【0054】実施例3

化合物(1c)の合成(R=C, H,)

実施例2の無水酢酸の代わりに無水酪酸0.1mlを加 え、同様に反応後、シリカゲルTLC(展開溶媒;クロ ロホルム:メタノール=50:1, Rf=0.61) で 精製して化合物(7c)90mgを得た。次いで化合物 (7c) 90mgをテトラヒドロフラン2mlに溶解 し、1.05Mテトラブチルアンモニウムフルオリドの テトラヒドロフラン溶液0.2mlを加えて室温で2時 化合物(7a)96mgをテトラヒドロフラン2mlに 50 間撹拌した。溶媒留去後、シリカゲルTLC(展開溶

(8)

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媒;クロロホルム:メタノール=19:1, Rf=0.62)で精製して化合物(1c)54mgを得た。化合物(1c)の物理化学的性質は次の通りであった。 MS(FAB)m/z=323(M*+1),207 【0055】実施例4

化合物(1d)の合成(R=C, H,)

実施例2の無水酢酸の代わりに無水吉草酸0.1mlを加え、同様に反応後、シリカゲルTLC(展開溶媒:クロロホルム:メタノール=50:1, Rf=0.61)で精製して化合物(7d)95mgを得た。次いで化合 10物(7d)95mgをテトラヒドロフラン2mlに溶解し、1.05Mテトラブチルアンモニウムフルオリドのテトラヒドロフラン溶液0.2mlを加えて室温で2時間撹拌した。溶媒留去後、シリカゲルTLC(展開溶媒:クロロホルム:メタノール=19:1, Rf=0.62)で精製して化合物(1d)40mgを得た。化合物(1d)の物理化学的性質は次の通りであった。MS(FAB)m/z=337(M*+1),221【0056】実施例5

化合物(1e)の合成(R=C, H₁₁)

実施例2の無水酢酸の代わりに無水カプロン酸0.1m 1を加え、同様に反応後、シリカゲルTLC(展開溶媒:クロロホルム:メタノール=50:1、Rf=0.65)で精製して化合物(7e)105mgを得た。次いで化合物(7e)105mgをテトラヒドロフラン2m1に溶解し、1.05Mテトラブチルアンモニウムフルオリドのテトラヒドロフラン溶液0.2m1を加えて室温で2時間撹拌した。溶媒留去後、シリカゲルTLC(展開溶媒:クロロホルム:メタノール=19:1、Rf=0.61)で精製して化合物(1e)52mgを得30た。化合物(1e)の物理化学的性質は次の通りであった。

MS (FAB) m/z=351 (M⁺+1), 235 [0057]実施例6

化合物(1f)の合成(R=C, H₁,)

実施例2の無水酢酸の代わりに無水ヘブタン酸0.1mlを加え、同様に反応後、シリカゲルTLC(展開溶媒;クロロホルム:メタノール=50:1、Rf=0.70)で精製して化合物(7f)100mgを得た。次いで化合物(7f)100mgをテトラヒドロフラン2mlに溶解し、1.05Mテトラブチルアンモニウムフルオリドのテトラヒドロフラン溶液0.2mlを加えて室温で2時間撹拌した。溶媒留去後、シリカゲルTLC(展開溶媒;クロロホルム:メタノール=19:1、Rf=0.65)で精製して化合物(1f)41mgを得た。化合物(1f)の物理化学的性質は次の通りであった

MS (FAB) m/z=365 (M^{*} +1), 249 【0058】実施例7

化合物(1g)の合成(R=C, H,,)

実施例2の無水酢酸の代わりに無水オクタン酸0.1m 1を加え、同様に反応後、シリカゲルTLC(展開溶 媒;クロロホルム:メタノール=50:1、Rf=0. 72)で精製して化合物(7g)112mgを得た。次 いで化合物(7g)112mgをテトラヒドロフラン2 m1に溶解し、1.05Mテトラブチルアンモニウムフ ルオリドのテトラヒドロフラン溶液0.2mlを加えて 室温で2時間撹拌した。溶媒留去後、シリカゲルTLC (展開溶媒;クロロホルム:メタノール=19:1、Rf=0.63)で精製して化合物(1g)52mgを得 た。化合物(1g)の物理化学的性質は次の通りであった。

IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3450, 3350, 325 0, 2930, 2850, 1730, 1690, 138

 $1 \text{ H-NMR (DMSO-d_6, ppm)} \delta = 11.2$ 4 (br. s, 1H), 9.27 (s, 1H), 6.7 2 (d, 1H, J=4.9Hz), 5.31 (t, 1)H, J=4..9Hz), 5.09 (t, 1H, J=204.9Hz), 4.6 (m, 1H), 3.7~3.8 (m, 5H), 3.2 (m, 1H), 2.57 (t, 2H, J=7.3Hz), 1.6 (m, 2H), 1.3 (m, 8H), 0.86 (t, 3H, J=6.5Hz) MS (FAB) m/z=379 (M+1), 263 [0059] 実施例8

化合物 (1 h) の合成 (R = C, H₁₇)

実施例2の無水酢酸の代わりに無水ノナン酸0.1mlを加え、同様に反応後、シリカゲルTLC(展開溶媒;クロロホルム:メタノール=50:1、Rf=0.73)で精製して化合物(7h)113mgを得た。次いで化合物(7h)113mgをテトラヒドロフラン2m1に溶解し、1.05Mテトラブチルアンモニウムフルオリドのテトラヒドロフラン溶液0.2mlを加えて室温で2時間撹拌した。溶媒留去後、シリカゲルTLC(展開溶媒;クロロホルム:メタノール=19:1、Rf=0.71)で精製して化合物(1h)50mgを得た。化合物(1h)の物理化学的性質は次の通りであった

IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3450, 3350, 325 40 0, 3120, 2950, 1730, 1690, 154 0, 1295

1 H-NMR (DMSO-d₆, ppm) δ = 1 1. 2 9 (br. s, 1H), 9 . 27 (s, 1H), 6. 72 (d, 1H, J=5. 4Hz), 5. 31 (t, 1 H, J=5. 2Hz), 5. 08 (t, 1H, J=5. 2Hz), 4. 6 (m, 1H), 3. 7~3. 8 (m, 5H), 2. 27 (s, 3H)

MS (FAB) m/z=393 (M²+1), 277 【0060】実施例9

50 化合物(1 i)の合成(R=C, H₁,)

実施例2の無水酢酸の代わりに無水カブリン酸0.1m 1を加え、同様に反応後、シリカゲルTLC(展開溶 媒;クロロホルム:メタノール=50:1, Rf=0.72) で精製して化合物 (7i) 95 mgを得た。次い で化合物 (7 i) 95 mgをテトラヒドロフラン2 m l に溶解し、1.05Mテトラブチルアンモニウムフルオ リドのテトラヒドロフラン溶液 0.2mlを加えて室温 で2時間撹拌した。溶媒留去後、シリカゲルTLC(展 開溶媒;クロロホルム:メタノール=19:1,Rf= 0.59) で精製して化合物(li)60mgを得た。 化合物(1 i)の物理化学的性質は次の通りであった。 MS (FAB) $m/z = 407 (M^+ + 1)$, 291 【0061】実施例10

化合物(1j)の合成(R=C₁₁H₂₃)

実施例2の無水酢酸の代わりに無水ラウリン酸0.1m 1を加え、同様に反応後、シリカゲルTLC(展開溶 媒;クロロホルム:メタノール=50:1, Rf=0.71)で精製して化合物(7j)97mgを得た。次い で化合物(7j)97mgをテトラヒドロフラン2ml に溶解し、1.05Mテトラブチルアンモニウムフルオ 20 リドのテトラヒドロフラン溶液 0.2mlを加えて室温 で2時間撹拌した。溶媒留去後、シリカゲルTLC(展 開溶媒;クロロホルム:メタノール=19:1, Rf= 0. 67) で精製して化合物(1j) 51 mgを得た。 化合物(1j)の物理化学的性質は次の通りであった。 MS (FAB) $m/z = 435 (M^+ + 1)$, 319【0062】実施例11

化合物(1k)の合成(R=C₁,H₂,)

実施例2の無水酢酸の代わりに無水ミリスチン酸0.1 gを加え、同様に反応後、シリカゲルTLC(展開溶 媒; クロロホルム: メタノール=50:1, Rf=0. 73) で精製して化合物 (7k) 102mgを得た。次 いで化合物(7k)102mgをテトラヒドロフラン2 m1に溶解し、1.05Mテトラブチルアンモニウムフ ルオリドのテトラヒドロフラン溶液0.2mlを加えて 室温で2時間撹拌した。溶媒留去後、シリカゲルTLC (展開溶媒;クロロホルム:メタノール=19:1, R f=0.64)で精製して化合物(1k)58mgを得 た。化合物(1k)の物理化学的性質は次の通りであっ た。

MS (FAB) $m/z = 463 (M^{+} + 1)$, 347 【0063】実施例12

化合物(11)の合成(R=C1,H1)

実施例2の無水酢酸の代わりに無水パルミチン酸0.1 gを加え、同様に反応後、シリカゲルTLC (展開溶 媒;クロロホルム:メタノール=50:1,Rf=0. 75) で精製して化合物 (71) 99 mgを得た。次い で化合物(71)99mgをテトラヒドロフラン2m1 に溶解し、1.05Mテトラブチルアンモニウムフルオ リドのテトラヒドロフラン溶液 0.2mlを加えて室温 50 5mgを得た。次いで化合物(7c)65mgをテトラ

で2時間撹拌した。溶媒留去後、シリカゲルTLC(展 開溶媒:クロロホルム:メタノール=19:1. Rf= 0.69)で精製して化合物(11)72mgを得た。 化合物(11)の物理化学的性質は次の通りであった。 MS (FAB) m/z = 491 (M' + 1) . 403

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【0064】実施例13

化合物(1m)の合成(R=C1,H1,5) 実施例2の無水酢酸の代わりに無水ステアリン酸0.1 gを加え、同様に反応後、シリカゲルTLC(展開溶 10 $\dot{\mathbf{g}}$; クロロホルム: メタノール=50:1, $\mathbf{R} \mathbf{f} = \mathbf{0}$. 76) で精製して化合物 (7m) 109mgを得た。次 いで化合物(7m)109mgをテトラヒドロフラン2 ml に溶解し、1.05Mテトラブチルアンモニウムフ ルオリドのテトラヒドロフラン溶液0.2mlを加えて 室温で2時間撹拌した。溶媒留去後、シリカゲルTLC (展開溶媒;クロロホルム:メタノール=19:1, R f=0.71)で精製して化合物(1m)75mgを得 た。化合物(lm)の物理化学的性質は次の通りであっ

MS (FAB) $m/z = 519 (M^+ + 1)$, 403 【0065】実施例14

化合物(ln)の合成(R=C。H。:フェニル) ピリジン2mlに化合物(6)96mg、4-ジメチル アミノピリジン5mg及びベンゾイルクロライド0.1 2mlを加えて室温で2時間撹拌した。溶媒留去後、シ リカゲルTLC (展開溶媒;クロロホルム:メタノール =50:1, Rf=0.52) で精製して化合物(7 n) 60mgを得た。次いで化合物 (7n) 60mgを テトラヒドロフラン2m1に溶解し、1.05Mテトラ 30 ブチルアンモニウムフルオリドのテトラヒドロフラン溶 液0.2mlを加えて室温で2時間撹拌した。溶媒留去 後、シリカゲルTLC(展開溶媒;クロロホルム:メタ ノール=19:1, Rf=0.45)で精製して化合物 (1n) 35mgを得た。化合物(1n)の物理化学的 性質は次の通りであった。

 $1 H-NMR (DMSO-d_{\delta}, ppm) \delta = 11.7$ 2 (br. s, 1H), 9 . 31 (s, 1H), 8. 1 (m, 2H), 7. $5\sim7$. 8 (m, 3H), 6. 7 6 (d, 1H, J=4.9Hz), 5.34 (t, 1)40 H, J = 5. 2Hz), 5. 12(t, 1H, J = 5. 2Hz), 4. 7 (m, 1H), 3. $7\sim3$. 8 (m, 5H)

 $MS (FAB) m/z = 357 (M^{+} + 1), 241$ 【0066】実施例15

化合物(1o)の合成(R=C, H, N: ピリジル) 実施例14のベンゾイルクロライドの代わりにニコチン 酸クロライド40mgを加え、同様に反応後、シリカゲ ルTLC(展開溶媒;クロロホルム:メタノール=5 0:1, Rf=0.50)で精製して化合物(7o)6

ヒドロフラン2m1に溶解し、1.05Mテトラブチル アンモニウムフルオリドのテトラヒドロフラン溶液0. 2mlを加えて室温で2時間撹拌した。溶媒留去後、シ リカゲルTLC(展開溶媒;クロロホルム:メタノール = 19:1, Rf=0.40) で精製して化合物(1 o) 32mgを得た。化合物(1o)の物理化学的性質

 $1 H-NMR (DMSO-d_{6}, ppm) \delta=11.7$ 1 (br. s, 1H), 9. 28 (s, 1H), 9. 2 2 (s, 1H), 8.81 (d, 1H, J=3.4H)z), 8. 42 (d, 1H, 7. 7Hz), 7. 61 (dd, 1H, J=3.4, 7.7Hz), 6.75(d, 1H, 4.7Hz), 5.33(t, 1H, J =5. 2Hz), 5. 11 (t, 1H, J=5. 2H z), 4. 7 (m, 1H), 3. $7\sim3$. 8 (m, 5 H)

MS (FAB) $m/z = 359 (M^{+} + 1)$, 243 【0067】実施例16

化合物 (2 a) の合成 (R = C H,)

は次の通りであった。

アセトニトリル5m1に化合物(8)37mg、4-ジ 20 メチルアミノビリジン2mg, トリエチルアミン 20μ 1及び無水酢酸15μ1を加えて室温で2時間撹拌し た。溶媒留去後、シリカゲルTLC(展開溶媒;クロロ ホルム:メタノール=9:1, Rf=0.54) で精製 して化合物(9a)38mgを得た。次いで化合物(9 a) 38mgをテトラヒドロフラン5ml に溶解し、 1. 05 Mテトラブチルアンモニウムフルオリドのテト ラヒドロフラン溶液 7 0 μ 1 を加えて室温で 2 時間撹拌 した。溶媒留去後、シリカゲルTLC(展開溶媒;クロ ロホルム:メタノール=9:1, Rf=0.20)で精 製して化合物(2a)16mgを得た。化合物(2a)

 $1 H-NMR (DMSO-d_{6}, ppm) \delta=8.81$ (s, 1H), 7.87 (br. s, 2H), 6.59 (d, 1H), 5. 11 (t, 1H), 4. 77 (m, 1H), 4.56 (m, 1H), 4.40 (m, 1 H), 3. 94 (m, 1H), 3. 68 (m, 2H), 2.06 (s, 3H)

MS (FAB) $m/z = 295 (M^+ + 1)$, 137 【0068】実施例17

化合物 (2 b) の合成 (R = C, H,)

の物理化学的性質は次の通りであった。

実施例16において無水酢酸の代わりに無水プロピオン 酸13μ1を用いて同様に反応後,シリカゲルTLC (展開溶媒;クロロホルム:メタノール=9:1.Rf = 0.48) で精製して化合物 (9b) 34mgを得 た。次いで化合物(9b)34mgを実施例16と同様 に脱保護した後、シリカゲルTLC(展開溶媒:クロロ ホルム:メタノール=9:1, Rf=0.17)で精製 して化合物(2b)22mgを得た。化合物(2b)の 物理化学的性質は次の通りであった。

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 $1 \text{ H-NMR (DMSO-d_6, ppm)} \delta = 8.81$ (s, 1H), 7.87 (br. s, 2H), 6.59 (d, 1H), 5. 12 (t, 1H), 4. 77 (m, 1H), 4. 58 (m, 1H), 4. 40 (m, 1 H), 3. 94 (m, 1H), 3. 70 (m, 2H). 2. 39 (q, 2H), 1. 03 (t, 3H) MS (F AB) $m/z = 309 (M^+ + 1), 137$ 【0069】実施例18

化合物 (2 c) の合成 (R = C, H,)

10 実施例16において無水酢酸の代わりに無水酪酸20μ 1を用いて同様に反応後、シリカゲルTLC(展開溶 媒; クロロホルム: メタノール=9:1, Rf=0.53) で精製して化合物 (9 c) 4 l m g を得た。次いで 化合物(9c)41mgを実施例16と同様に脱保護し た後、シリカゲルTLC (展開溶媒; クロロホルム: メ タノール=9:1, Rf=0.23)で精製して化合物 (2c) 25 mgを得た。化合物(2c)の物理化学的 性質は次の通りであった。

 $1 \text{ H-NMR (DMSO-d}_{6}, \text{ ppm}) \delta = 8.81$ (s, 1H), 7.88 (br. s, 2H), 6.60 (d, 1H), 5. 13 (t, 1H), 4. 78 (m, 1H), 4. 58 (m, 1H), 4. 41 (m, 1 H), 3. 94 (m, 1H), 3. 71 (m, 2H), 2. 33 (t, 2H), 1. 54 (m, 2H), 0. 8 8 (t, 3H)

MS (FAB) $m/z = 323 (M^+ + 1)$, 137 【0070】実施例19

化合物(2d)の合成(R=C, H,)

実施例16において無水酢酸の代わりに無水吉草酸25 μlを用いて同様に反応後、シリカゲルTLC(展開溶 媒;クロロホルム:メタノール=9:1, Rf=0.5 3) で精製して化合物 (9d) 43mgを得た。次いで 化合物(9d)43mgを実施例16と同様に脱保護し た後、シリカゲルTLC(展開溶媒;クロロホルム:メ タノール=9:1, Rf=0.27) で精製して化合物 (2d) 23mgを得た。化合物(2d)の物理化学的 性質は次の通りであった。

 $1 \text{ H-NMR (DMSO-d}_{6}, \text{ppm}) \delta = 8.80$ (s, 1H), 7. 87 (br. s, 2H), 6. 59 (d, 1H), 5. 11 (t, 1H), 4. 77 (m, 1H), 4. 58 (m, 1H), 4. 41 (m, 1 H), 3. 93 (m, 1H), 3. 70 (m, 2H), 2. 34 (t, 2H), 1. 50 (m, 2H), 1. 2 6 (m, 2H), 0.85 (t, 3H) MS (FAB) $m/z = 337 (M^{+} + 1)$, 137 【0071】実施例20

化合物 (2 e) の合成 (R = C, H₁₁)

実施例16において無水酢酸の代わりに無水カブロン酸 30μ1を用いて同様に反応後,シリカゲルTLC(展 50 開溶媒;クロロホルム:メタノール=9:1, Rf=

19

0.57) で精製して化合物 (9e) $45 \, \mathrm{mg} \, \mathrm{を}$ 得た。 次いで化合物 (9e) $45 \, \mathrm{mg} \, \mathrm{を実施例16}$ と同様に脱 保護した後、シリカゲルTLC(展開溶媒:クロロホルム:メタノール=9:1、Rf=0.22)で精製して 化合物 (2e) $25 \, \mathrm{mg} \, \mathrm{を}$ 得た。化合物 (2e) の物理 化学的性質は次の通りであった。

 $1 \text{ H-NMR (DMSO-d, ppm)} \delta = 8.80$ (s, 1H), 7.87 (br. s, 2H), 6.58 (d, 1H), 5.11 (t, 1H), 4.76 (m, 1H), 4.57 (m, 1H), 4.40 (m, 1H), 3.93 (m, 1H), 3.69 (m, 2H), 2.33 (t, 2H), 1.51 (m, 2H), 1.23 (m, 4H), 0.83 (t, 3H)

MS (FAB) m/z=351 (M⁺+1), 137 【0072】実施例21

化合物 (2 f) の合成 (R = C₆ H₁,)

実施例 16 において無水酢酸の代わりに無水ヘブタン酸 30μ 1を用いて同様に反応後、シリカゲルTLC(展開溶媒;クロロホルム:メタノール= 9:1,R f=0.55)で精製して化合物(9f) 44mgを得た。次いで化合物(9f) 44mgを実施例 16 と同様に脱保護した後、シリカゲルTLC(展開溶媒;クロロホルム:メタノール= 9:1,R f=0.25)で精製して化合物(2f) 27mgを得た。化合物(2f)の物理化学的性質は次の通りであった。

1 H-NMR (DMSO-d₆, ppm) δ = 8.80 (s, 1H), 7.87 (br. s, 2H), 6.58 (d, 1H), 5.11 (t, 1H), 4.77 (m, 1H), 4.57 (m, 1H), 4.40 (m, 1H), 3.93 (m, 1H), 3.70 (m, 2H), 2.33 (t, 2H), 1.50 (m, 2H), 1.2 (m, 6H), 0.83 (t, 3H)

MS (FAB) m/z=365 (M⁺+1), 137 [0073]実施例22

化合物(2g)の合成(R=C, H₁₅)

実施例16において無水酢酸の代わりに無水オクタン酸35μ1を用いて同様に反応後、シリカゲルTLC(展開溶媒;クロロホルム:メタノール=9:1, Rf=0.51)で精製して化合物(9g)48mgを得た。次いで化合物(9g)48mgを実施例16と同様に脱40保護した後、シリカゲルTLC(展開溶媒:クロロホルム:メタノール=9:1, Rf=0.31)で精製して化合物(2g)29mgを得た。化合物(2g)の物理化学的性質は次の通りであった。

1 H-NMR (DMSO-d₆, ppm) δ = 8.80 (s, 1 H), 7.87 (br. s, 2 H), 6.58 (d, 1 H), 5.11 (t, 1 H), 4.77 (m, 1 H), 4.57 m, 1 H), 4.40 (m, 1 H), 3.93 (m, 1 H), 3.70 (m, 2 H), 2.33 (t, 2 H), 1.50 (m, 2 H), 1.2

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3 (m, 8H), 0. 83 (t, 3H)
MS (FAB) m/z=379 (M*+1), 137
[0074] 実施例23

化合物 (2 h) の合成 (R = C。H₁,)

実施例16において無水酢酸の代わりに無水ノナン酸 35μ 1を用いて同様に反応後、シリカゲルTLC(展開溶媒:クロロホルム:メタノール=9:1, Rf=0.55)で精製して化合物(9h)50mgを得た。次いで化合物(9h)50mgを実施例16と同様に脱保護した後、シリカゲルTLC(展開溶媒:クロロホルム:メタノール=9:1, Rf=0.24)で精製して化合物(2h)29mgを得た。化合物(2h)の物理化学的性質は次の通りであった。

 $\begin{array}{l} 1 \, H - NMR \; (DMSO - d_6 \; , \; p \; p \; m) \; \delta = 8 \; . \; 8 \; 0 \\ (s, 1H), \; 7. \; 8 \; 7 \; (b \; r. \; s, 2H) \; , \; 6. \; 5 \; 8 \\ (d, 1H), \; 5. \; 11 \; (t, 1H) \; , \; 4. \; 7 \; 7 \; (m, 1H) \; , \; 4. \; 5 \; 7 \; (m, 1H) \; , \; 4. \; 40 \; (m, 1H) \; , \; 3. \; 9 \; 3 \; (m, 1H) \; , \; 3. \; 70 \; (m, 2H) \; , \; 2. \; 3 \; 3 \; (t, 2H) \; , \; 1. \; 50 \; (m, 2H) \; , \; 1. \; 2 \\ 1 \; (m, 10H) \; , \; 0. \; 8 \; 3 \; (t, 3H) \\ MS \; (FAB) \; m/z = 3 \; 9 \; 3 \; (M^+ + 1) \; , \; 1 \; 3 \; 7 \\ \end{array}$

MS (FAB) m/z=393 (M* +1), 137 【0075】実施例24

化合物(2 i)の合成(R=C, H₁,)

実施例16において無水酢酸の代わりに無水カブリン酸 35μ 1を用いて同様に反応後、シリカゲルTLC(展開溶媒:クロロホルム:メタノール=9:1、Rf=0.53)で精製して化合物(9i)53mgを得た。次いで化合物(9i)53mgを実施例16と同様に脱保護した後、シリカゲルTLC(展開溶媒:クロロホルム:メタノール=9:1、Rf=0.28)で精製して化合物(2i)34mgを得た。化合物(2i)の物理化学的性質は次の通りであった。

 $1 \text{ H-NMR} \text{ (DMSO-d_6, ppm) } \delta = 8.80$ (s, 1H), 7.87 (br. s, 2H), 6.58 (d, 1H), 5.11 (t, 1H), 4.76 (m, 1H), 4.57 (m, 1H), 4.40 (m, 1H), 3.93 (m, 1H), 3.69 (m, 2H), 2.33 (t, 2H), 1.50 (m, 2H), 1.21 (m, 12H), 0.84 (t, 3H)

MS (FAB) m/z=407 (M⁺ +1), 137 【0076】実施例25

化合物(2j)の合成(R=C,,H,,)

実施例16において無水酢酸の代わりに無水ミリスチン酸46mgを用いて同様に反応後、シリカゲルTLC (展開溶媒:クロロホルム:メタノール=9:1, Rf=0.58)で精製して化合物(9j)57mgを得た。次いで化合物(9j)57mgを実施例16と同様に脱保護した後、シリカゲルTLC(展開溶媒:クロロホルム:メタノール=9:1, Rf=0.26)で精製 して化合物(2j)32mgを得た。化合物(2j)の

物理化学的性質は次の通りであった。

 $1 \text{ H-NMR (DMSO-d_6, ppm)} \delta = 8.80$ (s, 1H), 7.87 (br. s, 2H), 6.58 (d, 1H), 5. 11 (t, 1H), 4. 76 (m, 1H), 4. 58 (m, 1H), 4. 40 (m, 1 H), 3. 92 (m, 1H), 3. 71 (m, 2H), 2. 33 (t, 2H), 1. 50 (m, 2H), 1. 2 1 (m, 20H), 0.85 (t, 3H) MS (FAB) m/z = 463 (M' + 1), 137

【0077】実施例26 化合物(2k)の合成(R=C, H, :フェニル) 実施例16において無水酢酸の代わりに無水安息香酸2 5mgを用いて同様に反応後、シリカゲルTLC (展開 溶媒;クロロホルム:メタノール=9:1, Rf=0. 53) で精製して化合物 (9k) 46 mgを得た。次い で化合物(9k)46mgを実施例16と同様に脱保護 した後、シリカゲルTLC(展開溶媒:クロロホルム: メタノール=9:1, Rf=0.23) で精製して化合 物(2k)33mgを得た。化合物(2k)の物理化学 的性質は次の通りであった。

 $1 H-NMR (DMSO-d_6, ppm) \delta=8.80$ (s, 1H), 7. 97 (d, 2H), 7. 89 (b r. s, 2H), 7. 68 (t, 1H), 7. 53 (m, 2H), 6.64 (d, 1H), 5.15 (t, 1H), 4. 92 (m, 2H), 4. 73 (m, 1 H), 4. 07 (m, 1H), 3. 76 (m, 2H) MS (FAB) $m/z = 357 (M^+ + 1)$, 137 【0078】実施例27

化合物(3a)の合成(R=CH,)

アセトニトリル5m1に化合物(5)25mg,4ージ メチルアミノピリジン3mg, トリエチルアミン40μ 1及び無水酢酸30µ1を加えて室温で3時間撹拌し た。溶媒留去後、シリカゲルTLC(展開溶媒;トルエ ン:アセトン=1:1, Rf=0.23) で精製して化 合物(3a)32mgを得た。化合物(3a)の物理化 学的性質は次の通りであった。

 1 H-NMR (CDCl_3 , ppm) $\delta = 8.45$ (s, 1H), 6. 66 (d, 1H), 6. 52 (b r. s, 2H), 4.86 (m, 1H), 4.53 (m, 3H), 4. 39 (m, 1H), 4. 02 (m, 1H), 2. 15 (s, 3H), 2. 13 (s, 3H) MS (FAB) $m/z = 337 (M^+ + 1), 137$ 【0079】実施例28

化合物 (3 b) の合成 (R = C, H,)

実施例27において無水酢酸の代わりに無水プロピオン 酸30μ1を用いて同様に反応後、シリカゲルTLC (展開溶媒:トルエン:アセトン=1:1, Rf=0. 24)で精製して化合物(3b)29mgを得た。化合 物(3b)の物理化学的性質は次の通りであった。 MS (FAB) $m/z = 365 (M^+ + 1)$, 137

【0080】実施例29

化合物(3c)の合成(R=C, H,)

実施例27において無水酢酸の代わりに無水酪酸40 μ 1を用いて同様に反応後、シリカゲルTLC (展開溶 媒;トルエン:アセトン=1:1, Rf=0.32)で 精製して化合物(3c)29mgを得た。化合物(3 c)の物理化学的性質は次の通りであった。

MS (FAB) $m/z = 393 (M^+ + 1)$, 137 【0081】実施例30

10 化合物 (3 d) の合成 (R = C, H,)

実施例27において無水酢酸の代わりに無水吉草酸45 μlを用いて同様に反応後、シリカゲルTLC(展開溶 媒; hルエン: rセトン=1:1, Rf=0.36) で 精製して化合物(3 d) 3 1 mgを得た。化合物(3 d) の物理化学的性質は次の通りであった。

MS (FAB) $m/z = 421 (M^+ + 1)$, 137 【0082】実施例31

化合物 (3 e) の合成 (R = C, H₁₁)

実施例27において無水酢酸の代わりに無水カプロン酸 20 50μ1を用いて同様に反応後、シリカゲルTLC(展 開溶媒; トルエン: アセトン=1:1, Rf=0.4 0)で精製して化合物(3e)26mgを得た。化合物 (3e)の物理化学的性質は次の通りであった。

MS (FAB) $m/z = 449 (M^{+} + 1)$, 137 【0083】実施例32

化合物(3 f)の合成(R=C。H,,)

実施例27において無水酢酸の代わりに無水へプタン酸 55μlを用いて同様に反応後、シリカゲルTLC (展 開溶媒; トルエン: アセトン=1:1, Rf=0.4

4) で精製して化合物(3f)22mgを得た。化合物 (3 f)の物理化学的性質は次の通りであった。

MS (FAB) $m/z = 477 (M^+ + 1)$, 137 【0084】実施例33

化合物(3g)の合成(R=C, H₁₅)

実施例27において無水酢酸の代わりに無水オクタン酸 65 µ 1 を用いて同様に反応後、シリカゲルTLC(展 開溶媒;トルエン:アセトン=1:1, Rf=0.4 6)で精製して化合物(3g)39mgを得た。化合物 (3g)の物理化学的性質は次の通りであった。

40 MS (FAB) $m/z = 505 (M^+ + 1)$, 137 【0085】実施例34

化合物 (3 h) の合成 (R = C。H₁,)

実施例27において無水酢酸の代わりに無水ノナン酸7 5μ1を用いて同様に反応後、シリカゲルTLC (展開 溶媒;トルエン:アセトン=1:1, Rf=0.47) で精製して化合物(3h)37mgを得た。化合物(3 h)の物理化学的性質は次の通りであった。

MS (FAB) $m/z = 533 (M^+ + 1)$, 137 【0086】実施例35

50 化合物(3 i)の合成(R=C, H₁,)

実施例27において無水酢酸の代わりに無水カブリン酸 78 µ l を用いて同様に反応後、シリカゲルTLC(展 開溶媒;トルエン:アセトン=1:1, Rf=0.4 8) で精製して化合物(3 i) 40 mgを得た。化合物 (3 i)の物理化学的性質は次の通りであった。 MS (FAB) $m/z = 561 (M^+ + 1)$, 137 【0087】実施例36 化合物(3j)の合成(R=C11H23) 実施例27 において無水酢酸の代わりに無水ラウリン酸 85 μ l を用いて同様に反応後、シリカゲルTLC(展 10 MS (FAB) m/z = 495 (M^{*} + 1) 開溶媒; トルエン: アセトン=1:1, Rf=0.5 0)で精製して化合物(3j)54mgを得た。化合物 (3 j)の物理化学的性質は次の通りであった。 MS (FAB) $m/z = 617 (M^+ + 1), 137$ 【0088】実施例37 化合物(3k)の合成(R=C1,H27) 実施例27において無水酢酸の代わりに無水ミリスチン 酸97mgを用いて同様に反応後、シリカゲルTLC (展開溶媒: トルエン: アセトン=1:1, Rf = 0. 56) で精製して化合物(3k) 56 mg を得た。化合 20 は次の通りであった。 物(3k)の物理化学的性質は次の通りであった。 MS (FAB) $m/z = 673 (M^+ + 1), 137$ 【0089】実施例38 化合物(10a)の合成(R=H) テトラヒドロフラン6m1中に、化合物(7a)144 リド34mg (0.90mmol)を懸濁させ、0° C, 20分間反応させた。反応終了後, 0° Cで水を加 え、酢酸エチルで抽出し、飽和食塩水で洗浄した。有機 相を乾燥、濃縮後、シリカゲルカラムクロマトグラフィ 30 - (展開溶媒:クロロホルム:メタノール=100: 1) で精製して化合物(10a)24mgを得た。化合

24 * (s, 1H), 6. 71 (d, 1H, J=5. 7H z), 5.89 (m, 1H), 4.78 (m, 1H), 4. 09 (dd, 1H, J = 2. 4, 12. 5Hz), 3. 98 (dd, 1H, J=5. 6, 10. 9Hz), 3. 86 (dd, 1H, J=4. 3, 10. 9Hz), 3. 83 (dd, 1HJ = 2. 8, 12. 5Hz), 3. 38 (br. d, 3H, J = 4.4Hz), 0. 9 $8 \sim 0.80$ (m, 18H), $0.30 \sim 0.20$ (m. 12H)【0090】実施例39 化合物(4a)の合成(R=H) 化合物(10a)24mg(0.05mmol)をテト ラヒドロフラン1m1に溶解し、1.05Mテトラブチ ルアンモニウムフルオリドのテトラヒドロフラン溶液 0.2m1を加えて室温で10分間撹拌した。溶媒留去 後、Sephadex LH-20カラム (展開溶媒; 水:メタノール=20:80)で精製して化合物(4 a) 10mgを得た。化合物(4a)の物理化学的性質 UV λmax (MeOH) 254, 304 nm $1 \text{ H-NMR (DMSO-d}_{6}, \text{ppm}) \delta = 8.95$ (s, 1H), 8. 26 (m, 1H), 6. 61 (d, 1H, J=5. 1Hz), 5. 31 (dd, 1H,),5. 08 (dd, 1H), 4. 61 (m, 1H), 3. $80\sim3.67$ (m, 5H), 3.11 (m, 3H) MS (FAB) m/z = 267 (M' + 1)【0091】上記実施例1~39で得られた本発明の化 合物は、いずれも白色の固体であった。 [0092]

【発明の効果】本発明の化合物は、エイズウィルスによ る疾患の治療に有効で、しかも低毒性で、効果の持続時 間が長く、新しい抗エイズウィルス剤として有用であ る。

【手続補正書】

【提出日】平成4年7月2日

【手続補正1】

【補正対象書類名】明細書

【補正対象項目名】0059

【補正方法】変更

【補正内容】

【0059】実施例8

化合物(1h)の合成(R = C 。 H , ,)

実施例2の無水酢酸の代わりに無水ノナン酸0. 1ml を加え、同様に反応後、シリカゲルTLC (展開溶媒: 3) で精製して化合物 (7h) 113 mgを得た。次い

物(10a)の物理化学的性質は次の通りであった。

 1 H-NMR (CDCl_3 , ppm) $\delta = 8.76$

UV λmax (MeOH) 255, 306nm

で化合物(7h)113mgをテトラヒドロフラン2m 1に溶解し、1.05Mテトラブチルアンモニウムフル オリドのテトラヒドロフラン溶液 0.2m1を加えて室 温で2時間撹拌した。溶媒留去後、シリカゲルTLC (展開溶媒;クロロホルム:メタノール=19:1, R f = 0. 71) で精製して化合物(1h) 50mgを得 た。化合物(1h)の物理化学的性質は次の通りであっ

IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) 3450, 3350, 325 0, 3120, 2950, 1730, 1690, 154 0, 1295

 $1 \text{ H-NMR (DMSO-d_6, ppm)} \delta = 11.2$

フロントページの続き

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